BUSINESS NOTICES.

IT IS AN IMPERATIVE DUTY .- No Man who wishes to be well dressed should reglect purchasing a Hat of the Fallstyle, at Knox's copular establishment. No 125 Pulson at. His stock is large, style superis, and prices peruliarly low.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow is the finest sentence or juves its instruction in the English language. How many a youthfut mind has it inspired to an energetic course of life. Mrs. Jenves's Cold Gandy has grown to a tall-oak popularity, by its efficacy in every cough, cold, see.

be canadized with that hacking cough, when a delightful compound, knewn as Mrs. Just w's Cold Condy, will soothe and creditions that "festering care." As the cold weather comes on it cris, a and spathles at the thoughts of its useful mission during the winter months—so pocketaide, so delictors, so hearing. Frail Austomy," why will you

THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BA-THE GREAT FEATURE AT GENIN'S BAZIRE—The splendid assertment of Youths' and Boys Clothing, which has just been spread before the public at GENIN's
BREAM, is drawing crowds of admirers. Ladies recently
from Parls say, and with truth, that nothing like it is to be
found in any establishment in that city. Too cause is obvious GENIN's stock consists of the cream at more than to
dozen of the most degant assortments in Paris. As the
Venus de Medici is said to combine the perfections of many
beautiful women, so dies this model Basar combine the
structions of the first establishments abroad, in each of its
depairments. Nor is this a'll; the superh Youths, Boys
and Infants Cichting, embracing a variety of recherchattyles not procurable elsewhere in this country, is soid at
the Paris refail praces. In short, the Barar is deathood to
become as fancess for moderate prices as for merga ed
goods. GENIN's BAZAR'S, St Nicholas Hall, Stil Broad way.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co. TO THE PUBLIC W. T. JENNINGS & CO. TO THE PUBLIC or New York — Public opinion for 25 successive years has affixed the send of its approbation to the ready-made clothing manufactured by W. T. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Breadway. Without the adventitions side of grandioquent advertisementa, it has been and is, regarded as unequalied in fig. Syle and finish. Gentlemen know that they can depend upon it as equal to any olothing made to measure. Jenatus & Co. wish to invite especial attention to their vests and partialons, for the present season. The national, their vests and partialons, for the present season. The national has missed of material, the cutting, the making up, the finian, dimiting the admiration of every man of assts and discrimination. It is believed that much ready made appared has missed from the second that the strength of their approval, as that comprised in the immesse fall stock of costa, pantalons, vests, askak, avacouta, he, at the establishment of W. T. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Breadway, American Hotel. P. S.—Cutters of unsurpassed skill are imployed in the order department, where any article of gentlemen's stiff is familiated at the shortest notice.

The smell of new paint seems to

pervade everything row-adays. A relic, religious or reverential is now a sad, shady, and solitary exception to the glossy streem of progress. Who's a croaker, getting fat, rich and conservative, opposed to all challition of feeling extent the spontaneous and universal appreciation of Mrs. Janvis's Cold Candy—the admitted mod remedy for counts, other pulmonary complaints. Said by Mrs. W. Janvis, No. 355 Broad say; by Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and by Drugsists generally.

Clothing for the milition, said an old evisioner after selecting his fall dickting of his friend and benefactor, H. L. Foorks. No 27 Cortlandst, where he said he should send all his friends, and where all will find a shotce and well selected stock of ready made clothing and furnishing goods.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS -HITCHCOCK & LEADBLATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leanwidet, have opened this morehre a splendid assortinent of filling which it by have purchased at auction at very low rates, and writ farmish to their customers cheap. The assortment embraces every variety of aryle and quality, and cannot fail to meet the wants of avery lady. They have also a selectific assortment of Shawis, French Merinces, plain and figured Cosmestes and De Laines, and indeed every other kind of ladies' winter dress goods.

SHAWL AND SILK EMPORIUM .- G M. Bonns, No. 323 Grandest, corner of Orchard, \$0.000 wonth elegant new Fail Nnawls and Silks just received, all of the latest styles and pasterns imported to this country. Also, Merimes, Velvets, Ladies Cloths, Cashmeres, Delantes, Flannels, Slankats, and every description of Domestic Goods, all at unparalleled low prices.

"FLOW ON, GENTLE AVON."-Yes, it has flowed on - and so does that cough eradicator. Mrs Jan-vis's Cold Candy - as sleady as time, as regular as the sun. It has now here in existence seven years, and it would be a goal public calamity to suppress its neafulness.

A CARD .- TO THE PUBLIC .- If an article has stood the test of time—has been recommended by the first men of the country—has avoided humbug by being confined to its legitimate aphere, when a large fortune could have been made by easy lying should it not receive the countreance of all true men! Mrs. Junyis's Gold Candy is that articles. For coughs, colds, &c., its efficacy is universally schooledged.

Le It is a Greek adage, that every unhown block of marble contains a status. So also there is a shirt in the uncut materials for the garment. But it re-quires skill to be got out, but it a status and the shirt. As regards the latter, it may be said test at GREEN'S, No. I Astor House, nothing but perfect shirts are made.

The sheep-like propensities of us Americans, in our tendencies to popularire anything, has with it a philosophy. We patronize in a drove, and give success, in our freaks of good mature, to those who imagine fortune to be purely "acleutific." The fortunate, with this pride, really accomplesh some hing, but if left without our beinging captice would have done nothing. Now, Mrs. J.R. vis's Cold Candy has been doing good from the start.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been very popular and yet it is a gross exaggeration, written with an honest real in a holy cause. But this appearing to the imagination merely, always has its reaction. This much liming pers sentiment is but literary quarkers that seats to day's popularity, earing nothing for precedent. Now, the receipt that composes Mrs. Janvis's Cold Candy is for all time, and will create the same demand years to come.

Brush away the mold of that cough with the feather in popularity's cap—Mrs. Junyus's Cold Candy. Lubricase that sure throat—open that closet with the key to bealth—Mrs. Junyus's Cold Candy. "It will be to sad him, (if you neglect.) while rank corruption, min-gall with'n, infects unseen."

It is singular that we should be so intensely practical, with so much to exaite the imagination, even to morbidity, by the sublimity of extent diversity of office, and cosmopolite eludy that carround us. But the truth is, our "manifest deating" is in the listed of a Suprema Power that leads as onward to a gail set up for us by fate, with as standy a progressiveness, and as good results as afra. Junyles Cold Candy has numbed.

HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS-Wholesale Department.—Merchants replenishing thair atock should examine the various avies of senaousbie goods effected at very low prices, at No. 104 Bowers. A RANKIN & Co. Importers and Manufacturers

. Oh, mickle is the powerful grace that lies" in Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Candy. It has steadily been gaining in popularity. A package of this delicious and whole-some confection acts as a charm exists a hydra-beaded corgin. This is not dreaming, but facts—attribute facts, acknowledged by the purest and greatest men in the land.

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.

The otlebested Si A. Merino and Woolen.
UNCLESSITE TO ANY DEAWNES.

Of anufactured and upported by the undersigned, possess even quality which adapts them to the season. Give them a trial. They are at once exhellent and cheap.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bewery.

GAITERS AT ALL PRICES .- Ladies will final it to their interest to purchase their Callers and other at fields of feet covering at CANTRELL'S. No. 318 Bowery, for while his prices are very low, his articles, for quality of material, fellowery of shape, and elegance of manufacture, cannot be excelled. CANTRELL is now assisted by Laboyteaus, formerly of Brasdway, a creditable indorsement of CANTRELL's claims to the pairmonge of the ladies.

SONTAG CONCERT GLASSES .- WALD-STRIN & BYCKEL, Opticians, No. 451 Broadway, have just received their Opera classes, of a new and superior construction in giasses, expressly made for the concerts of that distinguished artist. Our risends already know, and crangers are respectfully invited to inform themselves, that we do the best for the improvement of vision.

The summer smiles are nearly cons.—Look out for winter's frowns," you whose longs are distance—you with broughtst affections. Mrs Jeaver's Chill Candy heak and lubricates, truthfully. Come and buy, test, and recommend, as the aret men of the country have done before you.

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNS-

RACE CARPETINGS.—SMITE & LOUNS-mar, No. 48 Pearles, have now in store a complete and desir-chle amortment of Fall Styles, which they are offering at the following very low potents:

Per yard.

Velvet Carpets... 19; to 16; Tapestry Ingrains... 6; to 7; Tapestry 40 ... 7; to 10; Superfine do ... 5; to 6; Stumels do ... 7; to 10; Extra fine do ... 4; to 5; Pely 40 ... 7; to 9; Common do ... 10; to 5; Pely 40 ... 7; to 9; Common do ... 10; to 5; Also, Floor Off Ciotha S to 24 finst wide; Druggets, 1; to 4; yards wide, and all other geods connected with the trade, at equality low raises.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No.379 PERSON C. EXUMPHEETS, A0,379 readway, sories of White-st. are receiving faily from surope and the Auction Rooma, as unusually large and elemant stock of Carpetings, surpossing the brilliancy of solors, calment of design and finish, anyliting ever oftened in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be mad classwhere. Also the recovered World's Pair Carpet, in one entire place, to which we call public attention.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at Rower's New Store, No. 279 Hudson-st, between Canal and pring-ds. Only two spacious wavercours, but they are real filled with new and elegant Carpetings of every kind, MI Clothe in great wartety and every other article usually bund in Carpet stores. All goods fairly represented, and deced upon the best terms.

TJ H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-et, invite attention to their Fall stock of Car-pets, Oil Cloths, Rugs. Shades, Drapery Muslims, Gilk Cos-sices, &c., in addition to use extractive awartment of Shn wis, Silks, Bombistnes, Alpessa, DeLaines, &c.

To DEALERS IN PLAYING CARDS AND STATIONERY.—The Congress Card and Stationery Manfactury, Ro. 65 Versy-st., furnish Playing and Enameled Card of overy Searchton, of superior stock and finish, and at lower rates these can be purchased else where. Also, making think own stock, they will print Susiness and Address Cards chespog and better than any other printer.

Sad, shady and solitary must be the house that has not received the benefit of Mrs. Janvar's Cold Candy, when the camp and drays couple of an ismate colors through the desciate rooms. For couple, colde house cas, sore throat, and other pulmonary compliants it has no rival.

Hawthorne has given to the world superior proof of our capability to excel in literature, as we have in almost every other thing. Hawthorae's writings will last longer to our greatest boner than say officer writer we have yet had. Our subserviency to things European is last "fixeling out," and our natural material for the highest state of intellectual and utilitarian greatnes, that the world has yet seen. Is fest developing. Witness the success of Mrs. Jinavia's Cold Candy, the acknowledged remedy for coughs, colds, ac.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Rassaust, New-York, and No. 142 Washington st., Boston.

Southern and Western Merchants would do well to perchase Mrs. Jeaves's Cold Candy, an acticle of andowhed good reputation for coughs, colds and other pointoner complaints. This article, testified and cortified to by the first men of the country, is sold at the prinsipal office. No. 366 Broadway, by Mrs. W. Juzzus.

PAPER WAREHOUSE .- WRITING PA-CHIEF OF THE CASE ONLY—CVERT W. FIRED & CO., No. II
Chiefst, sole Agents for the Victoria Mills, and Arents for
almost all the Paper Manufacturers in this country, new offer for sale on very favorable terms, thusbelower than mill
prices, one of the most extensive acd desirable success of
American, French and English Warring Papers ever
shown in the United States.

HAIR DYEING .- CRISTADORO'S EXCELster Liceup Hars Dys, to color the Hair and Whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, improving the texture and conferring essettleity to the hair, it is applied or cold at Carrantono's, No. 2 Aster House, Private room for applying the dye.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S danufactory for these articles is enichrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elecant and durable Wig or Toupee can early be suited. He Hair Dye is applied, is ster quisantee) or sold, wholesals and retail, at No. 4 Wall-is. Copy the address—beware of instances.

GOURADD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally colourated is Gottaath's Medicated Soap for caring simples, freckies, and theuro, flesh worms, totter, sullowness, tan, roughness, i.e. Pondre Subtle uproofs hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lila White and Hair Gloss at 67 Walkeret, near Breadway. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academy opens

with the formation of his classes for the ensuing season, on Whitnesday, (To-day,) at his new room, No. 200 Broadway, next door to Grace Church. Persons desirout of acquiring an easy and elerant style of Dancing, will do well to enroll their names among the signatures to these classes, which are rapidly filling up.

Life in the Saddle is the life of the Mexican. In this country, unfortunately for this health of he people, they do not ride on horseback half enough. To sequire a faste for equestrian exercise and perfection in the tractizes of the art, take lessons of Division, No. 20 6th av.

Mosto for the dead :-no, do not mourn
The death of titings we leathe and spurn.
Bed-bugs and vermin fall and dieTwo lines below with tell you why.

FF Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills,

sold at No. 424 Broadway, at 25c. each, are instantly fatal to

MADAME SONTAG .- The only Portrait of this distinguished artists taken in this country is now on exhibition at Brant's National Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulion-st.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS WERE ot, like the quack nostroms of the day, got up with a view profit, but were discovered, after many years of study, by so of the irra physicians in the United States, and used in a private practice. Their marked success elicited the most to profit, but were discovered, after many years of stody, by one of the liral physicians in the United States, and used in his private practice. Their marked success slicited the most upualitied approbation of physicians and others who had witnessed their effects. Peasessing all the sensitive feelings of a thorough bred physician. Dr. Millane dreaded being classed with the shallow pretenders who around the columns of the newspapers with public of "asversign remedies," and for a long time declined the requests of many that he would problem his great remedy to the public; but, finally, after much persuasion on the part of physicians and others who had writersed the wonderful entress lected by the Liver Pills, he estimated to prepare it for general use. The following certificate, from Dr. Morgan, will beer us out in this statement; it is also valuable as medical testimony of the efficacy of these Pills:

"This is to certify that I have been associated with Dr. Millane, in the practice of medicine, for nearly two years and a half. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pill; and I believe they have our and entered a much larger proportion of the diseases of the Liver than I have have course of the statement.

Output Mongan, M.D. For sale but the witnessed Durging in Naw York. City

course of treatment.

For sale by the principal Druggists in New York. City
Druggists referred to C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 3: Barclayst, and Boyd & Paul, No. 40 Courtlaudt st.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1852.

IF V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for The New Tark Tritome in the cities of Philadelphia and Boaton, dely sup-powered to take aiverdiscounts at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. GRELEY & MCELRATH. Tribute Office, New York, Oct. 4, 1852.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The Africa sails from this port Te-Day at 12 o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH. - We have accounts of the enthusiantic receptions which Gen. Scott has met with at Madison, Ind., and the towns along the Ohio. At Cincinnati, ill health obliged the General at once to retire, without undergoing the fatigue of a formal reception. The "Free Democracy" have nominated an Electoral Ticket in Maryland! The Canadian Legislature have loaned \$100,000 to the sufferers by the Montreal fire. The Investigating Committee, appointed to examine the affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad, reported verbally yesterday. A sketch of the eport will be found of interest. The yellow fever has broken out in Savannah. Via Mobile we have an item or two of Havana news.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY. The Boston Courier, a journal which enjoys the benefit of Mr. Webster's confidence, has the fololwing semi official statement of his intentions in the pending

"And we may add, further, that Mr. Webster does not allow himself to be ignorant of anything regulate to a perfect knowledge of his position; neither, as we are confident, will be permit himself to take any step in relation to that position, inconsistent with his duty to the country or his respect for himself. Our belief is that he will not interfere with the business of the election for Precident, but leave the whole matter where it ought to be lett; in the hands of the people."

On the other hand, a runner, infections

On the other hand, a rumor is floating about to the effect that the Secretary has at last made up his mind to come out for the Whig nomination for the Presidency,though it is one not fit to be made, -and will presently issue a manifesto to that

Whichever of these be true, the whole affair is of much more importance to Mr. Webster himself than to the Whig cause. or the country at large. Neither the salvation of a great national party, nor the salvation of the republic depends upon any ingle individual, no matter how large the place hitherto assigned him by cotemporary admiration. We can elect Gen. Scott without the aid of the Secretary; a wise and energetic Whig Government, and a wholesome Whig policy can be organized and carried out though he should keep forever aloof. If he supports Scott the Whigs will be under no obligations and owe him no gratitude; or if he should continue to oppose him, as he has hitherto done, they may deeply regret it for his sake, but not for the sake of the cause. That will triumph,-never was a future result more certain,-whatever he may do. Thue, in any event, it is his own interest, and his

own reputation which are mainly at stake.

THE WRONGS OF WOMEN, AND A

REMEDY. We ask the attention of fathers, husbands, and brothers, to the condition of women in our cities. Their labor is severe and the return is small-too small in many cases to command the commonest comforts of life. Of these facts we take in illustration the following extract from The Philadelphia Bulletin :

"A gentlemen who had been deputed to inquire into the condition of this class of operadres, found one of the most expert of them working from five o'clock in he most expert of them working from tive o'clock in the morning until cleven at night, yet certaing only bout three dollars a week. Out of this, she had to pay dollar and a half for board, leaving a similar amount to the clothing, and all other expenses. Her condi-ton, however, as compared with that of her class gen-rally, was one of optiones. The usual carnings were ut two dollars a week, which, as respectable board ould be had nowhere for less than a dollar and a half, from the fire cents for corrubbing the. The hearding only lifty cents for exerything else. The branding

houses, even at this price, are of the poorest character, always noisome and unhealthy, and not unfrequently in vile meighborhoods. With snob positive and immediate evile to contend with, what wonder that to many needlewomen take the wages of sin?

"Among the cases brought to light in New York, was that of an intelligent and skillful dressmaker, who was found in the garret of a chesp boarding house, out of work, and reduced to ruch strain that she had actually pasted our ching but her sites and her undergarment, in order to precure bread. Nor are such instances unfrequent. The small remuneration which these workwomen receive kreps them living from hand to mouth, so that in case of sickness, or searchy of work, they are sometimes left literally seithent a crust.

That this, and for moure them it.

That this, and far more than this, is true, no one who knows anything of this City can doubt. Hundreds and even thousands of females find it almost impossible to earn the means of obtaining bread. It is proposed to remedy this, in part, by opening boarding houses where "for a low sum good accommodations can be furnished to poor needlewomen." an enterprise deerving of all commendation, and to which we shall most cheerfully lend our aid. But if we would correct the evil-if we would make any permanent improvement in the condition of the sex in our cities, and throughout the country-we must endeavor to eradicate the cause for the existence of this state of things.

That cause is to be found in the fact that we wilfully shut out from among ourselves thousands of modes of employment for female labor. Let any of our readers visit the shops of this and neighboring cities, and let him see that their counters are everywhere covered with the products of the cheap female labor of Europe, and let him then study the condition of those cheap laborers, with whom our women are compelled to compete, and he will be at no loss to account for the fact that so many of our young females. The editor of that journal women are forced to live on "the wages of sin." Let him read the following paragraph from The London Daily News, just received, in relation to the condition of the poor women of that city engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers:

"I can remember great improvements siece I went into the trade, a very young girl, between it and is vers soc. I can hardly say how the improvement came up; it seemed to come grainally, as employers got more and more particular, but leages have not improved, and I can hardly understand way that is. Wann I had been a year in the business, and my father paid to have me instructed in some branches, but I believe that's seldom done now. I could make it a seek, but last year only 12, and when work is stack, only it and sometimes I have been forced to sit tide for sureed weeks at a time, and earn nothing; but that's nothing to a lat one poor things have to put up with. hat tome poor things have to put up with."

O, yes, I hope most of the young women in the trade are well conducted; but some are not well conducted. Yes, here is no doubt some even go to a distance to go just the arrects when works had.

"There is no regular price fixed for making the flowers:

h's by agreement. U, no, we have no trade society, and no rules about tooges: it's not likely comen can. We are

"A man in the busineses stated with perfect truth, that he could any day get fifty or a hundred girls to work at the flower making for all or steen more months for noti-ing, merely for Learnesion, or for 1 a mech. When the "instruction" of such girls—some of them children n' of such girls—some of them children age—crases, they have acquired only a of a years of age—ceases, they have acquired only a mechanical portion of the craft, the putting together of the grays, or some easy work in addition, and when their services are no longer required, they are incapable without further practice, of working for a house of the better sort. If they are orphans, or if drunken parents, as is too often the case, leave ignorant girls to support themselves, in all perhaps but a share of the parents squalid room, what are the poor creatures to

the syrays a say being her tumost production. Another syrays a say being her tumost production. Another sit it is had a neek for long hours; and her sister, a girl of 10 but 1; weekly. All this had payment and poserty drive girls to evil courses, no fewer than three haunting the streets ranning from Smithheld to Hisbornhill, and holbernhill also. Don't talk, add one of the same than the same the girl received only a prawy a spray from a mistress, hill, and holbern-hill also. 'Don't talk, add one of these girls to her mother; 'I can't live, and won't starte, on 2 a meth.'

"It is not easy to moertain the number of flowermakers in London of the two classes. Teep are very numerous, the sale being most extensive both for the country and town trade. One warehouseman in the country and town trade. One warehousemen in the wholesale business put hem at 2,000, another, at 3,000. Perhaps the number, large as it seems, is not far from 2,500. One purchaser in a wholesale way thought he how 40 yeople, who employed 30 hands each when husy, or 1,200 hands. The earnings of the better sort, the slack season being the latter part of the summer and the anumn, and again before Christman, may average from 0 to 10 a week, but nearer to 0, in the 52 weeks. poorer class, from all the accounts I received, do no age: and many will put that weekly average at 1

We beg our readers to observe that we have here evidence of a steady decline in turned out to aid in swelling the host of the rate of wages in England, precisely in sewing women with whose "wrongs and accordance with the thousands of cases adduced in Mr. Mayhew's work on the condition of London Labor and London Poor, to which we would refer such of them as desire to arrive at a perfect understanding of the condition of the working women of England. Next, we would ask them to remark that the persons whose wages are thus de- requiring female labor alone for their procliming because of this determination of England to underwork the world, are those with whom our American females are, in accordance with the doctrine of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, expected to compete. Lastly, we would ask them to reflect whether the manufacturer of artificial flowers, or of any other article which is the product of female laborers, can afford to pay good wages to the people he employs while compelled to compete, unprotected, with men who can have hundreds of girls and women AT A SHIL-LING, or even TWO SHILLINGS AWEEK. That he cannot do so, he must admit. Is there then no remedy for this state of things ? Are we to permit our women, the mothers. or these who are to be the mothers, of our children, to be forever compelled to maintain competition with people whose wages have been forced down by the insane attempt of England to constitute herself the sole workshop of the world, until the severest labor has ceased to yield even the food that is

tinue to compete with women who are forced to resort "to the streets" in hopes to obtain by the prostitution of their bodies what is required for purchasing the poorest clothing-and that, too, among a people who have undertaken to clothe the world! Are they to struggle for life with the women of a country in which the habit of marriage is passing away, and to such an extent that, as The London Chronicle now informs us, the ceremony of marriage rarely takes place in the rural districts "until the cradle has become as necessary as the ring?" Assuredly such cannot be the Where, however, it will be asked, shall we

find a remedy for this awful state of things ? In answer we have to say that nothing could be easier than to find an efficient remedy, for all that is needed is to increase the variety of employments for female labor. Women cannot plough, but they can attend looms and spindles. They cannot follow the harrow, but they can make flowers, and they can make thousands of other things that we now import from abroad. he product of the female labor of other nations. They cannot make roads, but they would giadly employ themselves in various departments of manufacture that would tend to improve their modes of thought and action, and they would now do so, but that our present revenue system is totally opposed to any enlargement of the field for their employment. British free trade, which we are now in part eaoying, looks to limiting the whole world. ontside of Great Britain, to the single employment of agriculture, in which women cannot here be occupved. The consequence of this is that the labor market for females is always overstocked. and wages are always low, except in those few places in which, after repeated fallures and enormous losses, the loom and the spindle have at length succeeded in taking their places by the side of the plough and the harrow. Such is the case in Massachusetts, whose extensive manufactures give employment to a large body of that class of society which -according to The Economist-good British free trade authority- is elsewhere con-productive, viz.

"We recently had the privilege of inspecting a first-class factory, driven by water power, which had been created at a large outlay of capital, where 450 girls, who are paid \$4.70 per week, average and are of almost all nations, deally convert four time of raw cotton, worth \$800, into 20,000 yards of No. 14 cotton sheeting, worth, \$10 cents per yard, \$2.700. Here is a daily production of \$1,000 by a class of inhabitants with which Now-York is surcharged, and who produce nothing. The milt in question yielded, lest year, a clear profit of \$40,000 on its whole cost and ontay, and its goods are of a quality and price that can be sold in Manchester, togiand, at a profit, it can defy the world in competition. Suppose, by an outlay of \$500,000, you take out from this population-oppressed City, [New York, 1,000 girls, who are consumers, and very insorable at that, give them the means of earning \$4.50 per week is most comfortable occupations, at which they are producing a value of \$5,000 per day, would not they are producing a value of \$5,000 per day, would not the weath of New York capital were invested in a Wastern Bank or Railroad? The result is self-ordent. The absolute waste of labor in this City, for court of milicious and far acting outlay of expirit, on the part of those who centrel it, is absolutely frightful. We are continually dinned with the wrongs and oppressions of the sewing girls of this City, who eagefy contend with the acts of the fretclass factory on the diagracusetts plan, and you find new three-story brick dwellings, provided with gas, water, baths and every convenience. In these, each room is occupied by young women, who earn from \$3. new three-story brick dwellings, provided with gas, water, baths and every convenience. In these, each room is occupied by young women, who earn from \$1 to \$6 per week, above the amount she pays for that convenient lodging and board, and she is required to tead the threads of a beautiful moving mediae, in a light, well venillated and well-warmed room, surrounded by companions, who speediy become classified by congeniality of feelings and sectionents, ripened into societies and associatives for mental improvement or amusement in issuare hours." ort in leisure hours."

Such are the effects of manufactures in

Massachusetts, and such might be the effects throughout the Union, and would be so were it not that British free trade compels the centralization of manufactures is Lowell, Lawrence, and other places in which vest wealth is enabled to withstand the efforts of the people of Manchester and Leeds to secure to themselves the control of the farmers of the world. Under the tariff of 1842 manufactures were gradually extending themselves throughout the country, and gradually making a market for female labor that would otherwise have been compelled to find employment in our cities, but under that of 1846 most of the smaller establishments south and west of New-England have been broken up, and the people employed in them have been oppressions" the ear of our neighbor is constantly "dinned" and with which it will continue to be "dinned" until he and his friends shall open their eyes to the fact that so long as our tailors, our bonnet makers, our flower makers, and makers of thousands of other articles in common use duction, shall continue to be compelled to compete with people who can hire girls at a shilling or two shillings a week, so long will their workwomen contine "eagerly to contend with each other for the pitiful rewards bestowed by tailors and shirt-makers on the most prolonged and agonizing labor." Prolonged and agonizing, as it is, it affords the means of living in luxury when compared with the condition of women in Ireland, the land of perfect Brit. ish freedom of trade. As yet, our women have some protection, but when our neighbor shall have elected Gen. Pierce and established British free trade and direct taxation, we fear his ears will be more than ever "dinned" with "the wrongs and eppressions" of the poor shirt-makers whose melancholy condition he so cloquently describes. If he desires to avoid this, he cannot do better than unite with us in advocating the election of Scott and Graham, an event now sure to happen, and as sure to be followed by the establishment of an efficient required to support life? Are they to con- tariff that will protect the women of

America from the necessity of competing with women who labor a whole week for two shillings, and find themselves compelled to resort "to the streets" to enable them to add to their earnings as much as will purchase the food required to support

In advocating the cause of the leaders selected by the Whig party we feel that we are advocating the cause of the women of America. May we not then count upon the prayers of every American woman, and may we not at least hope that fathers who have daughters, and sons who have sisters, will reflect for a moment upon the fact that the tendency of British free trade is that of limiting the laborers of the whole nationas is the case in Ireland. India, Portugal. Turkey, Canada, and all of the British free trade lands-exclusively to agriculture, and thus depriving the female sex of all employment except in the field, or in the work of shirt-making and tailoring. where "the most prolonged and agonizing labor " receives the "most pitiful reward."

RECIPROCITY. We have often suggested that if the Canadians really wish for reciprocal free trade with the United States, they ought to propose terms which would offer equal advantage to both parties, and not insist on having the best end of the bargain to themselves. Let them say: "We will admit all your products free, if you will admit all ours." and there will be something worth considering in the offer; but as long as they simply ask for the privilege of sending us without duty articles which we should never wish to send them at any rate. while they still lery an impost on articles which we do wish to send them, why it is plain that they are proposing anything but reciprocity, and that their scheme ought not for a moment to be entertained. A similar view is taken by the Pays, a French journal of Lower Canada, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"We sak the Americans to establish between the two
countries free trade in products of the soil and the forest. Now our expertations to the States consist in
grain and lumber, which are the only articles we have
to give in exchange for the objects we have need of.
On the other hand, the United States cannot reasonably
hope to send us the same articles, since we have a surhope to send us the same articles, since we have a sur-plus of them, and since we export them. We at they have to send us is principally the product of their mau-ufactures. And the fact is that, other things being equal, our neighbors compete with Eegland in manu-factures. Bus in order to favor English commerce we efuse to receive free of duty the cloths that the Amer-cans would send us in exchange for our grain and ember. "Accordingly the Americans say to us: 'You ask for

"Accordingly the Americans say to us: 'You sak for free trade in grab and immer, but you have more of those things than you need, and as you cannot buy any that we might send you, this freedom would be an advantage for you alone. On our part we are disposed to receive your products: we are willing to grant you a favor, but on condition that you favor us in return. You go to England at great expense to buy cloths, but you can do better let our cloths enter your market free, and we will take you grain and lamber in return and we will pay for them in manufactured articles." What is our answer to this? No! And after this unweithy refusal we ery out against our neighbors and

"What is our answer to this? No? And after this unacruse them of injustice. But their demand is reasonable. They wish to trade with us, but in a logical manmer. We refuse their just demand and we get angry.
The Chamber of Commerce asks that, as a measure of
justice, the country should be closed to their manifactures. Mr. Hinchs seeks to close against them our Camais which they feed and render productive, and the
press charges them with obstinacy, seth-kness, &c. In
fact they must kinck we are queer people."

The Pays is right in these observations,

but it ought to be said in justice to the Canadian Government, that there is a serious difficulty in the way of that reciprocity which it describes as the only fair and equal sort. At present the Canadian tariff imposes 124 per cent. upon the great proportion of manufactured articles, taxing English and American alike. Now reci procity would require this duty to be abolished on American manufactures, which would be equivalent to giving us better terms than are given to England, and in an English Colony to boot. Of course the Home Government would not sanction such a measure. On the other hand to take off the duty from all English manufactures as well as from all American, would be to strike a hard blow at the Colonial reve nue, and would open to the Canadian peode the pleasant prospect of heavy direct taxation for the support of their Government. This would seem to indicate that they have already put their best leg foremost in their negotiations with this country and have nothing more to offer. Verily the way of free traders is hard.

Now if Canada were not governed by the doctrines of Manchester Free Trade. and if the prejudices of the Manchester system were not so powerful in the minds of her people, she might easily extricate herself from difficulty, and rise into real independence and power. Let her enter upon the system of protecting her own industry; let her establish a policy which will bring into use the magnificent mineral and manufacturing resources of her own territory : let her make her own cloths and establish mill's and furnaces amid her farmers, and she will consume and not export her grain and lumber; -he will grow in population and in influence, and have no occasion to ask favors either of the United States or any other power.

The Election Laws-Who are the Legal Voters.

Our somewhat changeable Election Laws are now the subject of inquiry in all quarters. Through the ignorance of some and the forgetfulness of others, probably not one in ten of those entitled to vote are familiar with the qualifications required and duties imposed upon them. The usual official publication of "Practical Directions" for this year is just made, by authority of the Government, and from that we give the leading points of the law. WHO ARE LEGAL VOTERS.

1. Every white male citizen, 21 years old, duly uslified by residence. If naturalized, he must have been a citizen for ten days previous to the election.

2. Every man of color, possessing freehold estate of the value of not less than \$250, and qualified by residence as in the case of white voters. Exceptions .- No person shall vote who has been convicted of any crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the State Prison, unless perdoned and restored to the rights of citizenship.

No person shall rate who shall make or bein. terested directly or indirectly, in any bet or ware depending upon the result of the election at which such vote is offered.

QUALIFICATIONS -AGE AND RESIDENCE. Age .- Every voter must be fally 21 years of age. Those who become 21 years old on the day of Election are entitled to vote.

Residence.- Every voter must have been an inhabitant of the State for one year, of the County for four months, and of the District from which the officer for whom he wishes to vote is to be chosen, at least thirty days. [Cases may arise where a man, having moved from one Ward to another, may vote for all State and County Oficers and for Congressman, but be disqualified by lack of residence from voting for Assemblyman. Ward officers, &c.]

Exceptions .- No person shall have gained or ost a residence by reason of his presence or abenct, while being employed in the service of the nited States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a studeat in any seminary of learning: nor while kept at any alms house or other asylum at the public expense: nor while confined in any public prison. Temporary absence does not vitiate residence.

The ordinary indicia of a mau's legal residence where his family resides, if he has a family. As to "colonizing," (an evil at one time of

great extent,) there is little of it done under the thirty-days' residence provision. Where a man is suspected of acquiring a residence merely for the purpose of voting, the Inspectors will decide, upon pearing the facts. The questions to be answered spon challenge fully meet all cases.

WHO ARE CITIZENS. 1. All persons born within the Union.

2. All persons duly naturalized.

3. All persons whose parents were naturalized before the child had become Il years of age, although such child may have been born in a for-

Ballols .- The electors shall vote by ballot, such ballot to be a paper ticket, to contain (written or printed, or partly written and partly print d.) the names of the persons voted for, and a lear designation of the office intended. The sallot must be so folded as to conceal the name. nt showing the title of the box on the outside.

Boxes -Only five boxes will be used at the next election, (except in the Eighth and Niath Wards, where one will be used for civil justice) and these five will be: State, City and County, No. 1: Charter, No. 2; Assembly, No. 3; Congress, No. 5; President, No. 7.

PENALTIES.

1. Voting or offering to vote illegally is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison pon conviction thereof. 2. Wilfully obstructing the pell, or refusing to

obey the lawful commands of the Inspectors, is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not to exceed \$250, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

3. Neglect of onty or corrupt conduct on the part of the officers of election, subjects them to \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment.

4. Officers of Election have full magisterial power to preserve order, to make arrests and commitmenis, &c.

CANVASSING. There is no provision of law indicating the order

n which the boxes shall be canvassed, but we trust that in order to give the people the very earliest news, the Inspectors will fix upon some plan whereby they will all canvass in the same order. We would suggest that the Canvassers take: First-The Presidential Box, No. 7. Second-The State and City Box, No. 1. Third-Congress, No. 5. Fourth-Assembly, No. 3. Fifth-Charter, No. 2. Phis will give our Presidential vote to all the country at an early hour. Tae people generally may know the Governor's vote, and who is Mayor Sheriff &c., before bedtime: Congress may be sent off early enough for daily papers in other cities, and the entire canvase may be completed before midnight.

Dr. Elliot, the Buckeye orator, will speak this day at a Whig meeting in Caldwell, Essex

CITY POLITICS:

SEVENTH WARD MASS MEETING .-This evening there will be a mass meeting of the eventh Ward Lundy's Lane Club at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts. The Unionists, the Out Club of Brooklyn, and Scott and Graham Clubs of Williamsburgh are expected to attend. Addresses will be delivered by several distinguished speakers; and will be a spirited gathering.

The nomination was made last night, at a meeting for the nurnose at the Henry Clay House. On the First Ballot, Mesers. Varnum and Stmonson received 7 votes each, and Mr. Young 1. Second Ballot-Mr. Varnum, 3; Mr. Simpreon, 6;

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Mr. Young 1. Mr. Varnum, of the XVth Ward was therefore declared duly nominated.

FOURTEENTH WARD .- The Whig Asembly Committee nominated John B. Scoles for Assembly, on Monday evening, but on being tendered the nomination last night, he declined. The Commission

NINETEENTH WARD-We learn that scob Cole, Esq. will run as an independent candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace in the Taird Dis-

The Assembly Delegates of the XVth District met last evening at the Broadway House, out, not completing their business, adjourned, to meet at the same place on Tauraday evening.

Nathaniel S. Wing is the Whig candidate for the Assembly in the Tenth District (XIIth and XIXth Wards) instead of Nathan G. King, as printed

We learn that Hon. E. L. Snow, of the Eighteenth Ward, has received the nomination for Shertff by the Temperance Alliance. As yet he has not accepted it.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanveer and Bonner et

Connecticut (Ity and Town Elections. Special Disputch of The N. V. Tribune. Middle Town, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1852.

Scott and Graham triumphant. Wing officers elected by over 5 majority.

Movements of Sen. Scott.

Manager in the second of the s

The Committee having made their way through the crowd, conducted General bast and the other visitors to carriages provided for them, and the procession, after parading through the city, proceeded to the Madison